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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.88.

October 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 80 69

October 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 92 82

7784 日九初月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S WAR SPEECH.

DETERMINATION TO CRUSH PRUSSIANISM.

Outspoken Warning Against Dangers of Disunion.

London, October 22.

In the course of his speech at the Albert Hall, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I have been scanning the horizon anxiously and cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. The only terms which are possible now are terms ending in an armed truce, I will say an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle. This war is terrible, but more terrible still are the possibilities it has revealed of new horrors by land, sea and air. I ask those who are pressing, should there be any, for a premature peace, to reflect for a moment what might happen if we made an unsatisfactory settlement—all the best scientific brains in all lands, stimulated by national rivalry, hatred or hopes, in devoting their energies for ten, twenty or thirty years to magnify the destructive powers of those horrible agents whose power has only just been disclosed to belligerents within the last two months. We must settle this once and for all.—(Loud applause.) Air power, which is only in its initial stages, the infernal weapons of the deep which have fairly developed, all those chemical elements which have been utilised for the first time—if this is going to be repeated after thirty years of scientific work and application, believe me there are men and women in this hall now who may live to see the death of civilisation.—(Hear, hear.) A conflict of this kind must be ended now.—(Cheers.) That is why it is essential for the future of the human race that a decision shall be reached now in this struggle, that brute force shall be dethroned for ever, so that our children may not be condemned to terrors which even the most vivid imagination dare not portray. That is why we are putting all our strength into getting a right issue in this conflict now. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that in his judgment such a settlement was not within immediate reach. Germany would only make peace now on terms which would enable her to benefit by the present war. That would be an encouragement for any buccannery Empire of the future to repeat the experiment.—(Hear, hear.) The failure of Napoleon had taught France an unforgettable lesson and a similar lesson must be burnt into the hearts and memories of every Prussian before this war ended.—(Cheers.) The Premier continued:—Amidst all the discussions about the terms of concession here and there we must keep our eye fixed steadily on the great purpose of the war. It is not a question of territorial readjustment, except as far as that is necessary for the recognition of national rights. It is not a question of indemnities, except as far as that is essential in order to compensate for the wrongs inflicted. It is pre-eminently a question of destruction of a false idea which has intimidated or enslaved Europe, or would have done had it been triumphant.—(Cheers.) The real enemy is the war spirit, fostered by Prussia—its ideal of a world wherein forced brutality will reign supreme, as against an ideal of a world peopled by free democracies united in an honourable League of Peace. That war spirit is enshrined at Potsdam, and there will not be peace for the world, nor liberty, till that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever.—(Cheers.) This year I had hoped that we might have broken that terrible power. We had been looking forward to a great converging movement which would have accomplished that purpose. A temporary collapse of Russian military power has, I won't say disappointed, but postponed, our hopes, but time is on our side. The Premier stated that two factors contributed thereto—namely, the advent of America into the war and the increasing failure of submarineism. Our monthly shipping losses were now not much over a third of the losses of April last. The losses of German submarines in 1917 were more than twice their losses for the whole of last year. Arrangements had been made whereby British shipping turned out in 1918 would be four times the 1916 total.—(Applause.) America was doing the same.—(Applause.) The speaker here paid a great tribute to Sir Edward Carson, to whose insight and persistency he attributed the fact of our success against submarineism, which was beyond our expectations. The Premier emphasised that Germany's enemies produced the world's food supplies and raw material, so that even if the German military machine succeeded, which it would not, this federation of free peoples of many races and climes could, by withholding products and refusing to grip the Prussian hand in any market in the world, reduce Germany to impotence and desolation—and they would if necessary.—(Applause.) However, the Allies must husband their resources to the last, till Russia recovered and America was ready. We must save food, save clothing, luxuries and labour. The armies must save in men. We must increase production in every direction. Above all, let us cultivate endurance and steadfastness. Waiting means winning.—(Cheers.) Beware of people trying to sow dissension; distrust deception. The enemy on most of the battle-fronts has organised with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines. I know what I am talking about. The French discovered it in time. Look out for Bolshevism in all shapes and forms. It is the latest and the most formidable weapon of the German Army. Let us have endurance, concentration and unity. This is not the time to talk of parties. There is but one party—the nation.—(Hear, hear.) The enemy was attempting to divide the nation and to set one Ally against another. In America, Italy and Russia they were trying to sow distrust of England, while here they are trying to sow distrust among ourselves and to rattle us. Keep steady, keep steady and we will win. Germany is encouraging her Allies by telling them to wait a little longer and those people will break up among themselves. I am glad to say that the Allies are at present working in the greatest of harmony. There is not a shadow of disunion. We are on the eve of one of the most important military and political inter-Allied Conferences ever held. Some of the most prominent statesmen and most distinguished soldiers of the Allies will be there, and it will be the first time we shall have had the inestimable advantage of the presence of representatives of America and the new Russian democracy. The decisions taken will affect the whole course of the war and may determine its ultimate issue. Whatever they are, we must prepare to support and enforce those decisions with all the strength of our power.

The Premier concluded:—Our burdens, however great, are as light as feathers compared with those of our soldiers. Just think that at this moment there are tens of thousands of them lying and have been lying for days, in blood-stained quagmires, not with a bomb dropping here, another a mile off and then vanishing into the air, but with a steady, steady, steady deluge of death raining

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S WAR SPEECH.

down on them, searching for their poor trench shelters, and they waiting for the hours when they can advance another mile on the road to victory. If we do all we can, we shall not be able to requite their heroism.—(Cheers.) If we do less than all we can, we shall dishonour their sacrifice.—(Loud cheers.)

Other Speeches.

Mr. Bonar Law, following Mr. Lloyd George, stated that National War Bonds had been issued instead of a great loan, which would necessarily have dislocated financial arrangements. The advantage of the new system was that it was not episodic but steady and persistent. The deposits in the Bonds were now practically the same figure as when the last War Loan was issued. They wanted people to lend money direct to the State, instead of depositing it in Banks. Referring to the Air Service, Mr. Bonar Law said that for many months it had had priority over every other arm of supply. British airmen on the Western Front dropped 8,000 bombs behind the German lines in September, while the Germans dropped 1,000 behind our lines. Our airmen in Flanders had damaged the enemy far more in a month than he had damaged us in all his raids. We could not prevent air raids, but it was our business to make them as costly as possible. Germany had carried out a detestable kind of aerial warfare, and we would avoid it if we could, but the enemy was determined to do so; so he it—our enemies would find that what they gave us would be returned to them in full measure, pressed down and over-running. General Smuts said the true battle-front in this war was not the sea, the land or the air, but the souls of the nations. A great moral victory would be gained which would mean much for the future development of the country.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Splendid Work by British Airmen.

London, October 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique on aviation work, says:—There is fine weather and an improvement in visibility. On Sunday there was much artillery observation work. Four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes near Courtrai and Roulers and on a big gun position near Duna. Three tons were dropped during the night on Roulers and Lichtervelde railway stations, where fires were started, and also at the above-mentioned aerodromes. A pilot reaching the aerodrome at the enemy's night bombing machines were leaving dropped bombs amongst them. There has been heavy air fighting, chiefly well over the enemy's line. Thirteen hostile machines were brought down, three were driven down, and eight of ours are missing, including a night bomber. The naval air-squadrons attached to the Army have been fighting throughout these operations and accounted for a large share of the machines brought down. The Australian squadron, who have up to the present been training, have commenced active work and have already proved themselves worthy of the high opinion formed of them on their arrival.

Fruits of Anglo-French Attack.

London, October 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Highly successful minor operations were carried out by us this morning in the neighbourhood of Poelcapelle, and, in conjunction with the French, south of Houthulst Forest, battalions of the Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Barks Regiments, with the Northumberland Fusiliers, attacked east of Poelcapelle on a mile and a half front. They captured a number of strongly fortified buildings with concrete redoubts on the hill east of the village heights. The rain made the ground slippery and the task of assembly difficult. The whole of the objectives were nevertheless captured after fierce fighting in which many Germans were killed. We pressed on south-east of Poelcapelle and carried other valuable positions beyond the line of objectives. The Gloucesters, Cheshire, Lancashire Fusiliers, Manchester and Royal Scots Battalions further north, in co-operation with the French, attacked on a two-mile front from the Ypres-Staden Railway to north of Manglelare. We captured, after severe fighting, the southern defences of Houthulst Forest and a further series of fortified farms at strong points. The Allies are firmly established well beyond the southern boundary of the forest. A strong local counter-attack in the vicinity of the railway checked our advance astride the railway line, but the enemy was unable to prevent progress in other places. We took two hundred prisoners and the enemy casualties are heavy.

A Biggish Bite.

London, October 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—Co-operating with the French, our troops attacked enemy positions along the Paschendale Ridge and Houthulst Wood, after a brief but fierce barrage in an atmosphere resembling a bad London fog. By mid-day it appears we penetrated the enemy line a thousand yards, bringing the left flank well up to the fringe of Houthulst Wood and it was stated we occupied the Poelcapelle brewery, the scene of such a fierce struggle in the last offensive, also the Meunier House and the Halles House. The greatest resistance was experienced on the left centre, machine guns checking our advance hereabouts. An enemy attack in the forenoon astride the Ypres-Staden Railway was repulsed with severe punishment. At ten o'clock the sun broke out, enabling aerial reconnaissance. Prisoners are coming in on the British and French fronts. While the attack is not of such magnitude as in the previous battles in this area, it is in the nature of a biggish bite into the German lines and as such the enterprise has undoubtedly met with a good measure of success.

Rectifying the Line.

London, October 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a semi-official Anglo-French message states:—The operation in Flanders was designed merely to rectify the line along the Ypres-Staden Railway, capturing positions and making defences easier against possible counter-attacks. On the remainder of the front there is very violent artillery firing, especially on the Aisne and at Verdun, with the object of facilitating infantry raids.

The German Story.

London, October 23.

A German wireless official message states:—The attack in Flanders failed with the exception of a small gain near Veldhoek north of Langemarck. Strong British attacks on the Meunier Road broke down completely.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Enemy Aircraft Losses.

London, October 23.

A French communique states:—During the day, enemy artillery re-acted feebly in Belgium. Our troops consolidated on conquered ground north of Veldhoek. In an attack in the morning two field guns were captured. The artillery struggle is violent in the Epine de Chevigny and Pantheon sector and the Cerny region. There are fairly lively artillery actions at Avoourt Wood, north of Chaux Wood. Between October 11 and 12, nineteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down, while twenty-eight aeroplanes were seriously damaged.

A German Counter-Attack.

London, October 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The enemy attacked during the night one of our new positions in the southern portion of Houthulst Wood and forced us back a short distance. We maintained our consolidated gains on the remainder of the front. There was rain during the night and the weather is stormy and unsettled.

Ostend Again Bombarded.

London, October 23.

An Admiralty announcement says:—Our ships bombarded naval works at Ostend on Sunday. Photographs show that the results were satisfactory.

New Gains Well Consolidated.

London, October 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—The weather is again wet and dreary. The battle-ground is shrouded in a dense mist. Nevertheless, consolidation of our new gains progressed well yesterday, and, with the exception of the fortified post fringing the Houthulst Forest, which the Germans re-occupied after a vigorous counter-attack last night, we are pretty well established in the captured positions. The Germans fought determinedly, especially in the little dip through which the Staden Railway runs, and the ground hereabouts is strewn with their dead. Their front defences seemed held stronger than in the earlier battles hereabouts and the machine gun barrage was intense. The effects of the latter were luckily minimised owing to the very thick weather. We carried, despite strong resistance, a network of fortified buildings with concrete redoubts east of Poelcapelle. Below this, to the southern flanks of attack, progress does not appear to have been so fast, due to the desperate resistance of the enemy, who fears the threat to the high ground about Paschendale. Anglo-French gunners are now searching Houthulst Forest.

The German Army is beginning to think and talk in a manner which must cause concern to the Higher Command. The Bavarians are openly grumbling at being sacrificed to save the Prussians. A German non-com. gives a good illustration of the extent of the disaffection. He states that a fortnight ago thirteen men of his Company deserted, saying they were going home. One of them actually reached his home, but the others were arrested en route. The significant thing is that they have all been sent back to their regiment, the Higher Command apparently shrinking from adopting approved methods with them. The correspondent gives the following incident, which reflects eloquently the German man-power problem:—Last Sunday a German soldier wandered into our lines on the Main Road; he was only four feet high and half-witted, and the only information he could give was that he had been drafted from a recruit depot five weeks earlier.

A New French Attack.

London, October 23.

A French communique states:—After artillery preparation for several days we attacked at 5.15 this morning powerful German organisations in the region of Allement and Mal Maison. We have considerably progressed along the entire front of attack and taken many prisoners.

Germans Admit Big Penetration.

London, October 23.

A German wireless official message states:—The Anglo-French penetrated deeply into our defences on the southern edge of Houthulst Wood. Counter-attacks repulsed the enemy, whose whole gains are only three hundred metres deep and twelve hundred wide. The enemy's assaults at Poelcapelle astride the Ghelvelt failed. The enemy's artillery firing between the Aisne and Braye increased to a continuous drumfire. This morning the French attacked at daybreak. We took one hundred prisoners south-west of Desmont.

THE DESTROYED ZEPPELINS.

Five Brought Down in France.

London, October 23.

Reuter's correspondent says that only five Zeppelins are definitely known to have been brought down in France. The one between the Satoron Gap was identical with that at Laragne, mentioned yesterday morning. The crews that have been captured state that thirteen Zeppelins started from three bases to raid England. Two were compelled to return early and the remainder were driven off by gale. They struck a gale at a height of 8,000 feet. Descending in the morning they struck the coast, thinking it was Holland or Westphalia. They were surprised to find that it was France.

Only Three out of Eleven Return.

London, October 23.

In addition to the five Zeppelins, whose fate was mentioned this morning, a Zeppelin was brought down between the Satoron Gap, the crew destroying the airship before surrendering. Two more, regarded as doomed, were seen drifting above the gap, one of which was out of control. Thus, out of a raiding fleet of eleven, it seems reasonably certain that only three, which were reported over Holland, returned to Germany.

Germany's Biggest Defeat.

London, October 23.

In the House of Commons, on an adjournment motion regarding the air-raid, Mr. Bonar Law described the raid of Friday as by far the greatest defeat in the air the Germans had ever suffered. It had been proved that when they could see the Zeppelins our pilots could bring them down. The motion was withdrawn.

The London Casualties.

London, October 23.

The Press Bureau announces:—The total number of casualties in the air-raid of Friday was as follows:—Killed, 24; injured, 100.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 23.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/2. The market is quiet and there is a poor demand.

NONCONFORMITY AND GAMBLING.

The Rev. J.K. Macdonald's Views.

In the "Pastor's Notes" of the Union Church Record, the Rev. J.K. Macdonald writes:—

Nonconformity.

There is no Nonconformity in Hongkong, nor anywhere else in the Empire except in England and Scotland, in the latter country usually called Dissent, the odd thing being that what is Conformity in England becomes Dissent in Scotland, and vice versa. I had occasion to point this out in a local journal, and I should like all members of Union Church to be clear on the subject. Nonconformity is a legal term and has no meaning where there is no Established Church. There is no Established Church in this Colony, therefore there can be no Nonconformity. Those of us who are Nonconformists at Home are now ashamed of it, quite the contrary. But there are good reasons for refusing to accept the term in places where it does not apply, and Hongkong is one of them, like Canada, Australia, Africa, India, Ireland and Wales. Many of our members are adherents of the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland, and to them it must seem passing strange that here they are deprived, so far as a term in conventional use can deprive them, of their legal status. It cannot be too well understood that here all Christians are legally on a footing of strict equality, as they ought to be, Catholic, Protestant, Anglican or Evangelical.

The Gambling Question.

By the time this is in your hands our Hongkong Lottery will have come and gone. I thought it my duty to protest, and did so with much sorrow of heart. The congregation of Union Church most know after these years that views of mine are never thrust upon them as *Cathedra*, but presented with affection as to the heart and conscience of reasonable men. I am neither your dictator nor your judge, and have entire respect for reflecting and instructed difference of opinion. I am however responsible for giving you the best of such judgment, insight and experience as I may possess, and it seemed to me that a crisis had come which called for a stand on this matter. I do not expect that friends who have never had occasion to give the question much consideration will at once or altogether see it in the light which is so clear to me. But a point I would fain "command unto every man's conscience in the sight of God" is the responsibility of us Europeans in the midst of a native population with whom gambling is undoubtedly a bitter evil. Is it worth while, for the sake of an indulgence which it would not hurt us greatly to do without, to place a stumbling-block before our neighbours? If you play for money or bet on races your servants and others know all about it, and draw their own conclusions. Not that the ill-effects are confined to the Chinese, as you must very well know. Is it not a matter in which we do well to lean to the side of the angels? and give the ideal the benefit of the doubt? It is a question which should be in the mind of every man.

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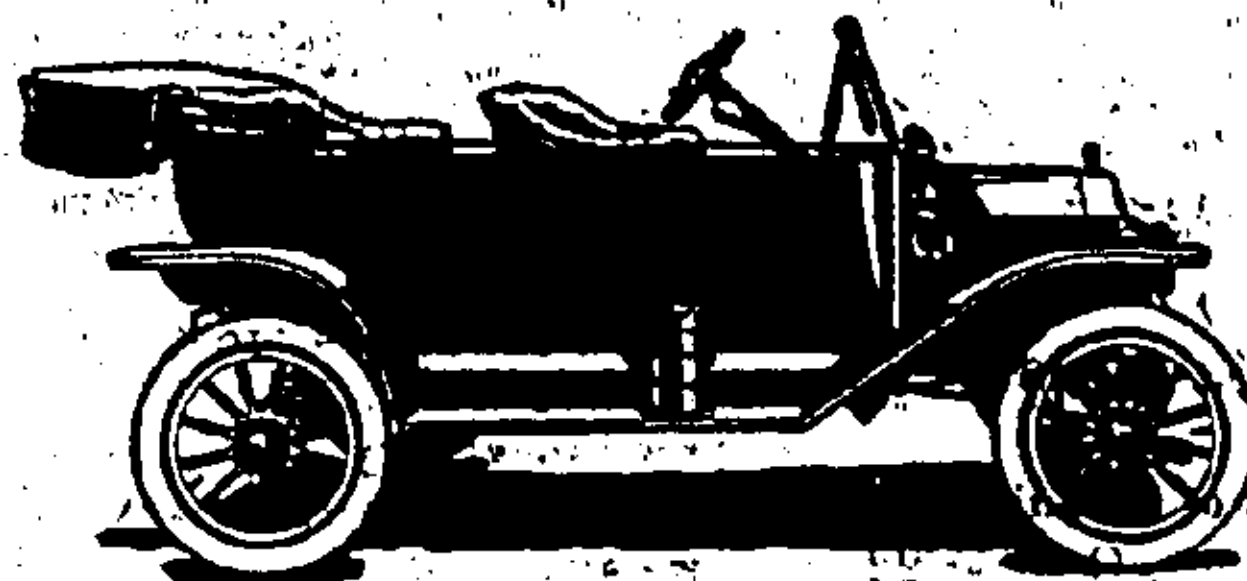
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For the relief of distress caused
by air raids on London the Lord
Mayor's Fund now amounts to
about \$6,000, of which \$5,000
has already been disbursed among
the sufferers.

Lord Mowbray Fined.
At Knaresborough, Lord Mow-
bray, Allerton Park, Harrogate,
was fined \$2.10s. for failing to
pay contributions under the
National Insurance Act in respect
to his gamekeeper, James Box.

Neckties for "Jack."
The Admiralty recently ordered
160,000 silk neckties for the
Navy, the order being distributed
among Macleod's manufacturers
as follows:—Messrs. Brooklands
72,000; Messrs. Drinkerley,
£8,000; Messrs. Smele, 20,000.

Funds from Canada.
From funds sent from Canada
for the relief of distress connected
with the Royal Navy and the
Mercantile Marine, the High Com-
missioner in London has sent
\$5,000 to King George's Fund
for Sailors and \$2,500 to the
National Disaster Relief Fund.

High Prices for Silverware.
At an auction sale at Weston
Manor, Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
the former residence of the late
Mr. Grenville Ward, high prices
were obtained for several lots,
Georgian silver reaching 28s.
6d. per ounce. A pair of sauce-
tunnies of George III. period
realised \$91.

Serbian Boys in a Farm Camp.
Thirty boys from Ubeltenham
College, with 20 Serbian boys
from various Oxford schools, have
formed an agricultural camp at
Colne. The boys will remain in
camp three weeks. Some of the
Serbian forestry students from
Oxford are working under Sir
Wilhelm Schlich in the Forest of
Dean.

Manila's Constabulary Band.
Leader.

Professor Jose Silos, for years
actively engaged in teaching
music to the elite of Manila, will
beginning to-day, (says the
Manila Daily Bulletin of October
18) become the leader of the con-
stabulary band, with the rank of
second lieutenant. Lieutenant
Pedro Navarro having relinquished
the post, owing to fast falling
health. Announcement of this
change was contained in orders
issued at constabulary headquar-
ters yesterday, and Lieutenant
Navarro conducted the band in
the Luneta concert of last evening
for the last time.

Politics as a School Subject.

At the invitation of Sir Richard
Stapley, the Civic and Moral
Education League opened a sum-
mer meeting for the discussion of
"Problems of Civic and Moral
Education." Mr. A. A. Cock,
speaking on the question,
"How can Social and Personal
Problems Best be Discussed
among Young People?" said
politics ought to be a school
subject. Illustrations, he sug-
gested, should be drawn from the
school society. Some problems
must be kept open—they might
not be solved, but might be
dissolved. Ethics ought to be
represented in the evening con-
tinuation schools. The following
problems were considered by his
classes:—Truth, science, justice,
and the clash of public and
private ends.

Memorial to Lieut. Warneford
V.C.

There was unveiled and de-
dicated recently in Warneford
Chapel, Highworth Church, Wilts,
a memorial tablet, subscribed to
by 68 members of the Warneford
family throughout the world, to
the late Flight Sub-Lieutenant
Reginald Alexander John Warne-
ford, V.C., R.N., Chevalier of
the Legion of Honour. The tablet
was unveiled by Mrs. Maude
Nightingale, and only members
of the family were present, these
including:—the Rev. Harry
Launcelot Warneford, rector of
Fosley, near Marlborough; Miss
Margaret Warneford Nightingale;
and Lieutenant John Warneford,
Royal Flying Corps of Australia.
The short service was conducted
by the Rev. D. S. Gillmore, vicar
of Highworth, and dedicatory
words were said by the Rev. E. T.
Warneford.

GENERAL NEWS.

Munition Workers' Mad Rush.
An accident at Ilkerton, in which a woman was pushed on to the railway and had both her legs cut off, was said to be due to the habitual mad rush of munition workers to get into the front part of the train.

Potomac Poisoning.
At Gillingham a naval mechanic, named Edwin Charles Hocking, 42, died after eating herring. At the inquest a verdict of death from gastro-enteritis due to potomac poisoning was returned.

England's Diminished Hop Acreage.
The hop acreage for England this year is only 16,948 (of which Kent claims 10,465 acres), as compared with 31,352 last year and 34,744 in 1915. The Kent crop has fallen from 19,499 acres.

Veteran Railway Engine Driver.
Mr. George Hall, of Coventry, who has completed 60 years' service with the L. and N.W. Railway, has entered on his 72nd year. He drives an engine daily on the Coventry and Nuneaton line.

A Lucky Discovery.
A Southwark engineer, who collects old farthings, recently dropped a George E. farthing dated 1754, and noticed that it sounded hollow. On examining it he found that it was hollow and contained a finely preserved George I. quarter-guinea, dated 1718.

Well-Known Scottish Circus Proprietor.
John Henry Cook, who has died at the age of 80, was a well known circus proprietor. Although chiefly associated with Edinburgh, he had travelled widely on the Continent and in America. He performed before Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Woman Suffrage Defeated in Maine.

Equal suffrage for women has been defeated in Maine. Returns from about two-thirds of the State showed on September 11 that the constitutional amendment which would give the ballot to women had been defeated by two to one.

Ch'tuary.
Mrs. Margaret Marchant was buried at Pembroke in her 101st year. At Gillingham, Harry Jocelyn van Tromp, 57, who claimed to be a direct descendant of the Dutch admiral, was buried. At Woking, Police Sergeant Hitchcock, 43, of the Metropolitan Police, died within a few hours of the death of his father at the age of 78. Both were buried at Brookwood Cemetery.

Tokyo Newspapers Affected by the Flood.

For a week after the recent storm the newspapers in Tokyo were obliged to cut down the number of their pages, due to the soaking of a considerable portion of their stock of paper in water. The N. Y. K. however, offered to bring down paper from the Hokkaido mills at a reduced rate of freight, and thanks to this, and opportune arrivals from other quarters, the papers have now managed to re-appear in their old form.

Justice E. F. Johnson.
A San Francisco despatch received by the Japanese papers on October 11 from the United Press reported that Justice Elias Finley Johnson, judge in the Supreme Court of the Philippines, had been murdered. No further details were given. Justice Johnson has many friends among Americans and other foreigners in the Far East. He was appointed to his appointment he had been a member of the Ohio State Legislature and a professor of law at the University of Michigan, of which he was a graduate. He was the author of several law books. Justice Johnson was born in Van Wert, Ohio, on June 14, 1861.

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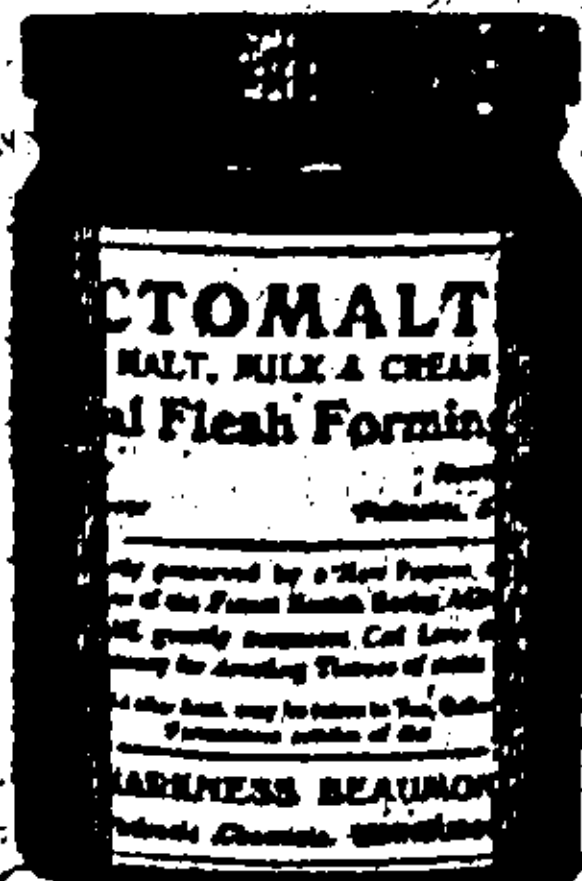
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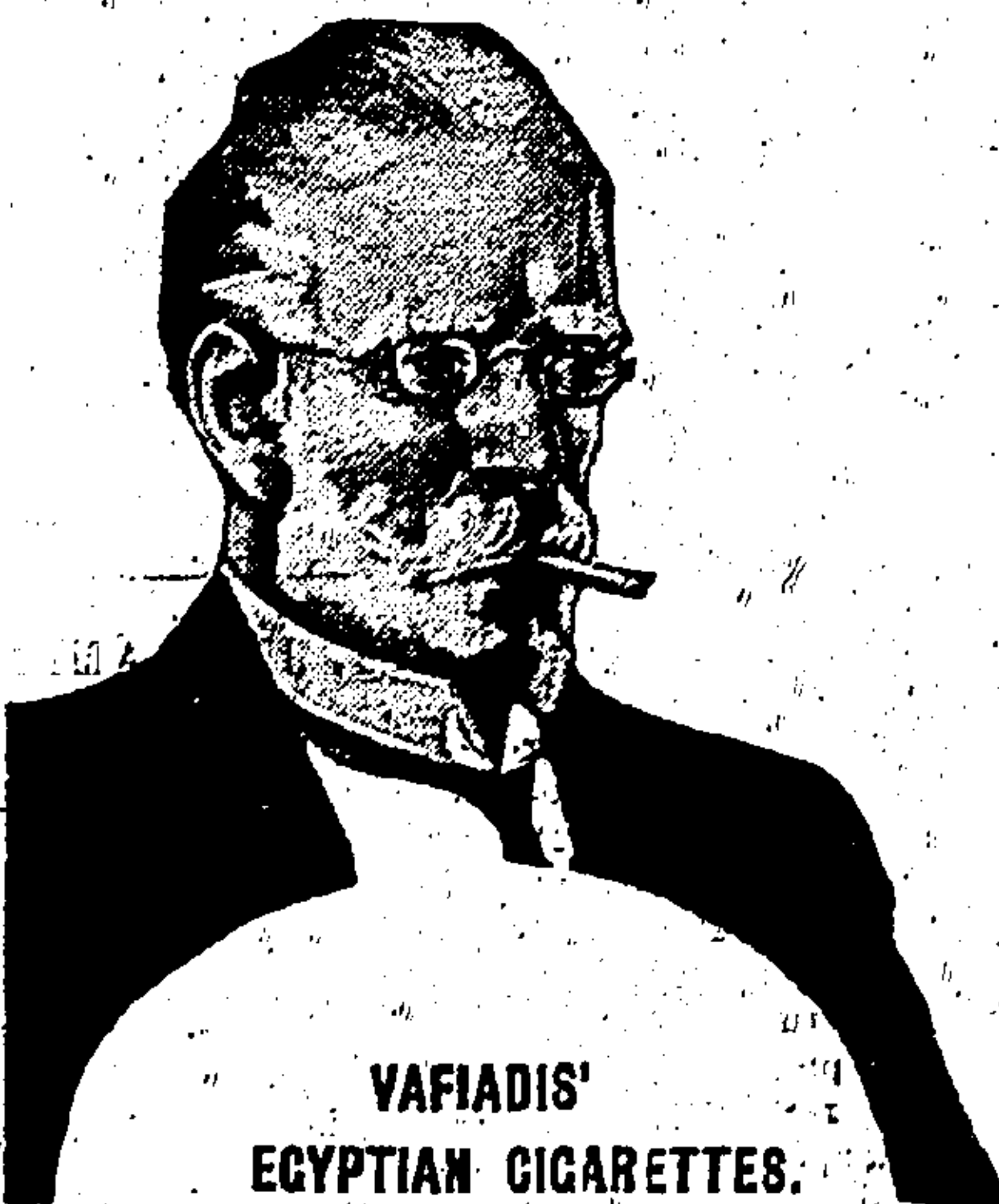
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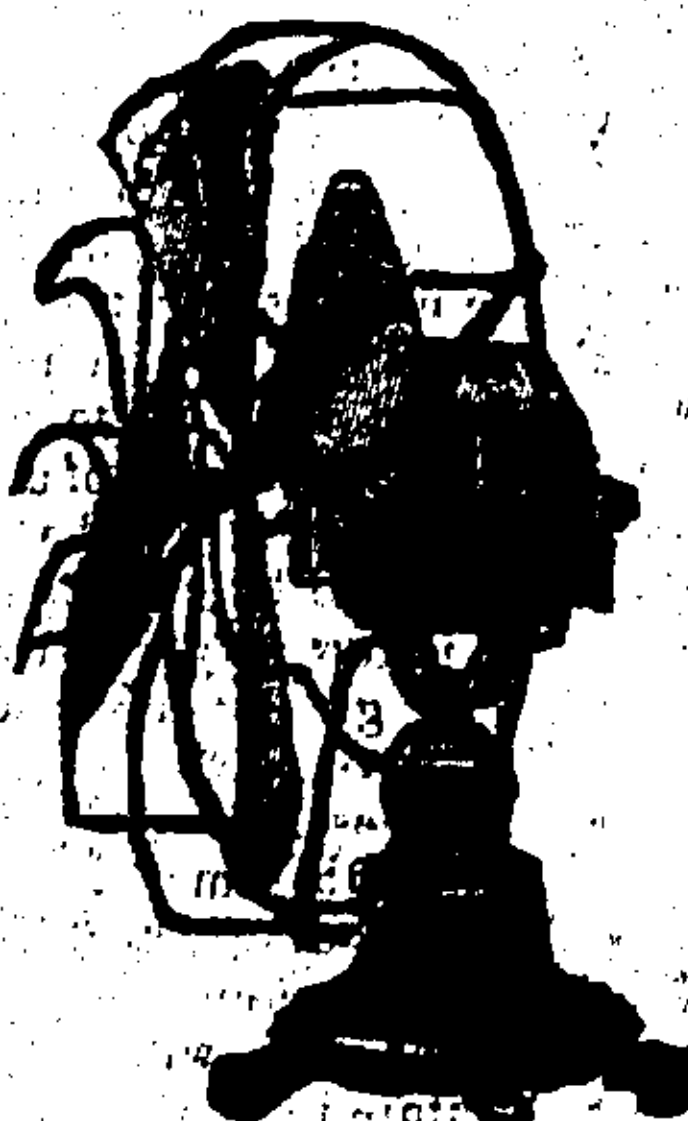
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The discussion on the Colony's Budget at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council was rather tame and colourless compared to many of the Budget debates of the past, but this was scarcely to be wondered at in the circumstances. On financial grounds, there could be no reasonable ground for criticism, for both as regards the year closing and the future outlook the position in this regard must be considered as extremely satisfactory. Then we have the fact that no new taxation is contemplated, while the programme of works decided upon for the coming year is largely of a necessary character and is based on a policy of husbanding the Colony's resources rather than in embarking on expensive, non-essential enterprises. Moreover, no large questions of policy were directly raised. Hence there was little cause for serious criticism on the part of unofficial members, though occasion was quite properly taken to bring forward a number of questions of a more or less urgent character.

As the spokesman for the unofficial element, the Hon. Mr. Pollock dealt in a businesslike and lucid manner with the several points upon which it was felt that there was a need for action by the Government, and though a number of the questions were of a departmental character, and not of consuming importance, there were one or two subjects touched upon which are of considerable import. Incidentally, we may mention that practically all the criticisms advanced by Mr. Pollock were on matters upon which we have from time to time had occasion to comment. Perhaps the biggest question of all is the desirability of urging upon the authorities concerned the necessity of fulfilling the agreement to link up the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the partially-constructed Canton-Hankow line. The work is now very long overdue, and, from what we can gather, the task of getting along with the uncompleted track is proceeding, if at all, as slowly as it is possible to imagine. It is the old story of the Chinese conception of expedition in public undertakings, but, in view of the immense value to this Colony of an uninterrupted system extending from Kowloon to Hankow, we sincerely trust His Excellency's assurance, that everything possible will be done to hasten on the work, will lead to some definite action being taken in the near future in the way of bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese Government. On the matter of education, a good point was made in impressing upon the Government the need for a clear-cut division between commercial instruction and the preparation of students for entrance into the University. After all, this is a commercial Colony and a big proportion of the pupils of our schools will eventually go into business life. Their case is therefore deserving of special consideration, and we cannot see that the mere training of Chinese teachers in English, which is quite sound and laudable as far as it goes, will in any great measure touch this aspect of the question. Of the other matters mentioned, we will only refer here to the Praya East foreshore nuisance. That, we consider, is a big public evil. The conditions at present existing would not be tolerated for a moment by any municipal body at home. Whether the obnoxious odours are harmful to health, or whether the shell fish dug up by the natives are good for food, does not really matter. The principal facts are that sewage is allowed to drain on to the foreshore and that Chinese are free to dig into the filthy accumulations to their heart's desire, with the result, apart from possible injury to public health, that much discomfort is suffered by the general public. The least that can be done is to prohibit this grubbing for shell fish, as it undoubtedly aggravates the nuisance.

The other matters raised were of lesser significance and may be dealt with elsewhere. If we have one complaint it is that absolutely the most vital question of the day—the housing problem—was not even mentioned by Mr. Pollock. There was ample justification for bringing it forward in the fact that, in introducing the Budget, His Excellency specifically spoke of the better residential facilities that would be provided when the outlying portions of the Colony were linked up with the city by means of new roads. This problem is now more acute than ever it has been and it is growing in dimensions every year. We cannot therefore but feel painfully surprised that it should have been passed over without notice, and, if we know anything of the depth of public feeling on the matter, we are sure that the European community will wonder why its interests are not more closely watched. We do not hesitate to say that if the present rate of Oriental "invasion" continues for another five years, there will scarcely be a European-occupied house on the island (at least on the middle or higher middle levels) by the end of that period of time. The fact that the question is a most difficult one to tackle is no reason why it should be ignored, and at any rate the Government might have been reminded upon it with a view to ascertaining whether any consideration is being given to it. The failure of the unofficial members to bring it forward is to us as regrettable as it is inexplicable.

An Inconvenient Site.

The question of the inaccessibility of the Imports and Exports Office, which was raised at yesterday's Council meeting, is an important one, and we are sorry that there is little probability of a change of site for the new building which it is intended to erect. For European business houses, which nowadays have constant dealings with this Department, the office is much too far removed from the centre of the city, and we are rather surprised that it has not been hitherto housed in the Post Office building or some equally convenient quarter. It may suit the people concerned with the large amount of junk traffic which is dealt with, but, after all, the European firms are principally affected and should be borne in mind. How long it will be before the new building is completed we do not know, but it will probably be some time yet. We are told that there is no more Crown land available in the central district, but we believe the Government still owns the old Supreme Court building, and surely a site could have been arranged there. Incidentally, we wonder that no mention was made of the continued delay in obtaining permits from this Department. A little investigation into this subject would probably lead to some interesting disclosures, if all that we hear is true.

The Queen's Statue Wharf.

Of the many and "various queries"—so-called by the Director of Public Works—which we were glad to see asked at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, whose pertinacity in this respect is admirable and thoroughly deserving of public approval, there is one to which we should like to call special attention. It is the query asking why no provision has been made for the erection of a serviceable and slightly roofed to the Queen's Statue wharf—a matter to which, some little time ago, we made very pointed reference in these columns. One would imagine that the Government would be only too pleased to cause this wharf to be made what it ought to be for no other reason than because of the distinguished name it bears. We have, however, another reason—one which, in our opinion, is even more urgent—why this matter should be attended to without further delay. The reason is that the wharf in question, as it at present exists and occupies, as it does, a much too close proximity to the finest site in the Colony, is a positive and a painful eyesore to all, whether approaching it from the sea or the land.

Demolish the Present Structure.

Mr. Pollock does not go nearly far enough when he asks for a "serviceable and slightly roofed." That is wholly inadequate, for there is no sense in putting a new roof, no matter how slightly or serviceable, on a wharf that, but for occasional tinkering, would have collapsed long ago of sheer decay. We want, in the interests of the public and in the interest of good taste, this structure known as the Queen's Statue Wharf to be not only worthy of the name it bears, but worthy of the very conspicuous and proud site it occupies. We entirely agree with the Director of Public Works that it would be inexpedient to construct any such substantial roof at present. But we would respectfully suggest that "the permanent structure in the shape of a pier," which he hints will replace the present abortion, be erected at once. Surely public money on the suggested pier could be much more profitably spent than tinkering with the rotten structure which forms the present grievance and continues to be a public eyesore. Is it easier to obtain money for, say, the improvement of the Fanling Golf Course—which is a luxury with which a very large proportion of the community have nothing whatever to do—than for putting right the Queen's Statue Wharf, which for years past has been a disgrace to the Colony and a daily offence to the good taste of thousands of the inhabitants?

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT THE MAN IS AT HIS OWN GATE, DEFENDING IT, IF NEED BE, AGAINST INSULT AND SPOIL, THAT ALSO, NOT IN A LESS, BUT MORE DEVOTED MEASURE, HE IS TO BE AT THE GATE OF HIS COUNTRY, LEAVING HIS HOME, IF NEED BE, EVEN TO THE SPOILER, TO DO HIS MORE INCUMBENT WORK THERE.—Baskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Balaklava (1854).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops.
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of books from the S.S. Tangshing.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 6, amounted to 56,455 tons and the sales for the period to 71,651 tons.

V. A. D. Order.
The monthly lecture and drill will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, next Friday 28th inst. at 10.15—W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

Hongkong Service Men's Pay.
The London correspondent of the North China Daily News, writing under date September 1, says:—Nothing has been done as yet in the direction of improving the pay of military and naval officers at Hongkong; neither Mr. Lloyd George nor the Treasury has shown any indication of policy. The Treasury merely acknowledged the receipt of the communication from the China Association and did not even say they would consider it.

Back 18 Years Too Soon.
Having been banished for twenty years, two years ago, a Chinese was found in Yau-mai yesterday and was accordingly charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning before his term had expired. It was found that he had been twice banished. The man said that he was born in Hongkong and could not find work away from the Colony. His Worship remanded the case until Monday with a view to the man's being committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Stolen Wire.
Detective Sergeant Clark was passing up Duddell Street yesterday afternoon, when he saw a man carrying a bundle which, on examination, proved to be a quantity of copper wire, etc., the property of the Hongkong Electric Company. On being searched at the Police Station, further wire was found under his clothing. Before Mr. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. H. W. Petley, of the Company, deposed to the stuff having been stolen. It was valued at \$50, for no more could be obtained. The defendant was an employee, but had no right to take it away. Defendant's excuse was that it was old and he thought, shown away. Sentence of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in Duddell Street was imposed.

ST. JOHN AMBLANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph.

The following appointments and promotions are made, subject to confirmation by Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Alfred Morris, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 19th October. Posted to Saiyungpan Division.

Mr. Bertram Tanner, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 20th October. Posted to Queen's College Division.

Corporal Kong Ki-iat, Queen's College Division, to be Lance-Sergeant, from 17th October.

Private William Thomas, Victoria Division, to be Corporal, from 22nd October.

Privates Ho Cheuk, Khay Ho En, Man Ho Le and Ong Hock Oye to be Lance-Corporals, from 22nd October.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

A TIMELY REMINDER BY BISHOP BRENT.

Hongkong and the Food Shortage.

There was a large attendance of men in the Theatre Royal last evening on the occasion of a lecture given by Bishop Brent, on "Democracy: its Privileges and Responsibilities," in which the Bishop pointed out some of the duties of citizenship during the present crisis. The chair was occupied by His Excellency the Governor, and among the audience was noticed a large number of Hongkong's leading citizens.

His Excellency, in opening the meeting, said that Bishop Brent required no introduction to a Hongkong audience. Recently, the Bishop had been in London and had preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of H. M. the King and the Royal Family. Latterly, he went to France at the invitation of the French Government and visited the historic battlefield of Verdun. At the invitation of the Chaplain-General of the British Forces, he saw the British Armies march forward at the great battle of Arras and stood on that part of Vimy ridge which the British had now wrested from the possession of the enemy. As far as he could gather, it was only by the mercy of Providence that the Bishop was not buried by German shells. He was going to speak about the root principles for which the Allies were fighting and about some of the great problems which democracy would have to solve after this great war had been fought to a victorious finish (applause).

Bishop Brent began by saying that the subject was an important one and concerned them intimately, for upon their individual relationship to the world depended the whole future. He wished to reverse the title of his lecture from, "Democracy: its responsibilities and privileges" to "Democracy: its privileges and responsibilities," because out of privileges leaped responsibility, and if any failed to find responsibility in their privilege they were lost souls. Democracy was the watchword of the day, and behind it lay a whole world of joy and discipline. He referred to the 20th April, when from the flagstaff of Victoria Tower, London, were flown the two flags of America and Great Britain symbolising the unity of the great democracies of the world. That day the heart of England beat in unison with the heart of America and had gone on beating in a unison which, God willing, would never break. (Applause.) Together these two countries had undertaken a great task—the task of subduing the greatest of tyrannies and the greatest enemy of the plain people. They had undertaken to expend, to the last drop, their best blood and their fullest treasure in order that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth. (Applause.) In the splendid words of President Wilson, "Our democracies are interlocked in order that the principle of democracy may be made secure for the whole world, even for those men who to-day are standing under the strong spell of tyranny and facing against that which really is their only hope of liberty and national development." (Hear, hear.) They must not merely make the world safe for democracy; they must also make democracy safe for the world. The world was only just beginning to plumb the depths of that principle, and it was by suffering discipline, now that they were going to make themselves strong and powerful so that they would be able to hand democracy on to others. Democracy, like other great words, had been misunderstood and abused. Democracy was not a form of government; it was rather a great principle underlying the best form of government. If he was not mistaken, democracy was the application in government and

politics of the principle of free choice. After referring to the operation of liberty in the social state, the speaker said that all men were alike in that they possessed the power of choice, and upon the exercise of that power depended the character of the manhood which they were going to develop. That was what they called liberty, and if they applied that to citizenship then they had the principle of democracy in operation. It worked out in the direction of self-determination and that had its chief symbol in the franchise. Every man and every woman had a definite right to give effective expression to his or her will in all that pertained to the development of the individual and of society. In the past, he thought, they had laid too much stress upon the privileges and too little upon the responsibilities. They always rejoiced in their freedom and said that the liberty of the subject must not be interfered with as long as such liberty did not interfere with the liberty of other citizens. He regarded that as a very imperfect conception, for side by side with privileges went responsibilities. The symbol of responsibility could be found in taxation; just as the vote was a recognition of supreme manhood, so taxation was the recognition of man as a strong being who must take his place in a community and perform effective service. They should pay back in personal service the liberty that democracy gave them. In case of emergency men must give service in order that the nation's liberties might be preserved. Even while he spoke men were freely pouring out their life-blood in order that they in Hongkong might continue to enjoy the privileges they were at that moment enjoying. Men in the full enjoyment of physical life were at the present time thankful to die in order that others might live. It was a wonderful thing. The speaker went on to refer to the fact that he confirmed 70 "Tommy's" just before the battle of Arras who had come back from the trenches to re-dedicate their lives and to receive inspiration to help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for democracy, and it was for them, who were not privileged to go to the front, to see that democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves a sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with universal service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of the State. He was thankful that England raised her splendid army at the beginning of the war by a purely voluntary system, though he thought it was a wrong system. A true democracy could not have compulsory service, because the citizen was the State which determined the laws and the laws only called for self-evidence. No one talked about being compelled to observe some necessary duty, and that was precisely the same thing in connection with the whole matter of universal service interpreted in a military sense. Men might pay for their service to be done for them or might make a certain section of the community do it for them. The latter would only be to create caste. Universal military service in a democracy was an invitation to respond to responsibility. When he was in America a year ago last August he was with General Leonard Wood, who told him almost with despair of his efforts to rouse the country to a recognition of the need of universal service in order to get the people, which was only common to all nations, to a common purpose. There was political opposition and people generally were

callous. He (the speaker) told General Wood of England's great hero, Lord Roberts, who for years had preached the necessity for preparedness. That man, hero, and soldier with General Wood worked for what they knew to be right, for universal service was not merely a war measure; it was inherent in true democracy. He believed that the day would come when that idea would reach such expression as would help the nations of the world to develop in a way they could otherwise not have done. That would probably make demands upon them, but they would not need discipline in a democracy for the law was an expression of the mind of the individual citizen and to obey the law was simply fulfilling a law of nature and obeying one's best self. He would not enter into the question of a majority ruling, but at the present time that was the truest test of a nation's corporate life. There were those two things in democracy; the franchise—the symbol of privilege; and taxation, which represented service. President Wilson had used a striking phrase in connection with universal service—"selective service," his idea being that many citizens might perform the highest duty at home rather than in the army abroad. It was according to a man's gifts and capacities. They therefore had a whole nation divided into three sections—those fighting at the front; the army of compassion, the Red Cross; and the army that protected the food supplies. In one of those departments every man must find his place. Those who were at home had to do something—they could at least do something for the food question. That was one of the most important matters. He had happened to cross the Atlantic with Mr. C. Hoover, known the world over in connection with Belgian Relief, and who was now Food Controller of the United States, giving his services free. Mr. Hoover had said in solemn terms that unless the world generally woke up to the seriousness of the food question by next spring there would not be enough grain and bread stuff for the world and yet several months before a harvest. America, in a large measure, had to be looked to to feed the armies of England and France. In connection with the food question was the liquor question. That was not now a mere moral question on which a man was supposed to be fanatical; it was an economic question, and unless America prevented grain from being used for the production of liquor, she was taking food out of the mouths of the starving. (Applause.) For his own part, and he was not speaking as a moralist, but as a humanitarian who saw the possibility of friends and Allies starving, he would rather starve himself than let one drop of spirituous liquor pass his lips while the war was in progress. (Applause.) There was no citizen who could not do something in that matter. Possibly they in Hongkong were doing something to conserve food stuffs. (A Voice: "No.") That food question was a most serious matter. It was no far idea of his own, but was the knowledge Mr. Hoover had by reason of the information come to him. No one should be heedless and all had the power to make some contribution to the world. How closely wrought society was, and how every citizen was an important part of it was thereby demonstrated. Lord Roberts had an inherent conviction that one day he was going to be called upon to do for the nation some signal service and for 19 years he lived an abstemious life so that when the opportunity came he would be fit to serve. That was a guide for all of them, for the country required the best they could give. A writer, familiar with the Far East, had said that he had a positive horror of losing for one moment that complete possession of himself which was the first condition of good service. A man's first duty in a democracy was to make the best of himself, his physical manhood, his intellectual manhood, his moral and spiritual manhood, so that if the nation called he would have something worth giving. If the nation called upon a man to die, he would then be sure that the

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from Page 4.)

blood which flowed would be a blessing to the nation to which it had been given. All citizens were important in the eyes of the nation and of the world, and if they were going to be true to the privileges and responsibilities of democracy then they must be, first and above all else, men. (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor in thanking Bishop Brent for his lecture, stated that the Bishop was soon going to France in connection with the Y.M.C.A., which had just been recognised by the Government of America as the body to look after the spiritual and moral interests of her soldiers. The Bishop would doubtless see something of the British Isles and he (His Excellency) wished he could give the Bishop some better word of encouragement to take to them from this far outpost of the Empire than he felt authorised to give. But the splendid words they had heard that night would, he thought, make them try to do a little more than they had hitherto done. In conclusion His Excellency wished Bishop Brent God-speed.

In reply Bishop Brent said he was tremendously proud of his British blood. He was half English, half Scotch and the rest of him was Irish. (Laughter and Applause.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, before the Posing Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), three cases were disposed of.

Kidnapping Charge Proved.
The first was that in which Lam Ying, was charged with kidnapping a four-year old child at Tai Kok Tsui on July 14, with kidnapping an eight year-old child from the same place on July 18 and also with stealing a quantity of clothing and other articles on July 20. He pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. P. L. Knight, B. M. C. de Cunha, T. W. Gittine, W. S. Glendinning, L. M. J. J. J. A. C. V. Ribeiro and J. M. Vieira.

After the evidence had been taken, the jury found the man guilty and his Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour on the first and second charges and one year's hard labour on the third charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

Coin Making Dies.
A Chinese, named Kwok Wing-chung, was charged with having in his possession, on August 31, at Sham Shui Po, three dies, being similar to those used by the Netherlands Government for the making of half guineas. The head and reverse side of the coin were found on the dies.

The charge was disputed, but the jury found prisoner guilty and his Lordship sentenced the man to five years with hard labour.

Returning from Banishment.
To Po-tai, who had been banished from the Colony for twenty years on July 15, and who was arrested again on September 11, was charged with disobedience of the order. He admitted the facts, and was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

BILLIARDS.

The Garrison Challenge Cup.

This competition was continued at the Soldiers' Club last night, when the last of the ties between the 83rd Co. R. G. A. and the Middlesex Regiment was played off. Gr. Parrott beat Loe-Opl. Sewall by 200 to 167. The Gunners thus won with a grand total of 1,566 against their opponents' 1,322.

Afterwards, the first of the games between the R.A.M.C. and the 88th Co. R.G.A. took place, the scores registered being:—

Pir. Elearly	200
Cpl. Woolmes	169
88th Co. R.G.A.	
Gr. Donaldson	181
Lieut. Cooney	200

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

What with the boom in India and the War Lottery drawing, it's been a regular week of "ifs."

But we haven't heard of any young Hongkong bloke threatening to jump into the harbour by reason of their being "ruined."

Somebody lost a key on the Murray Parade Ground, according to an advertisement. We know some other people who realised that they had lost a few five-dollar notes, to say nothing of their tempers, when the Lottery figures came out.

"How to Win the War," says a newspaper heading. Now, if it had only been a few tips as to how to win that Lottery, we might have been tempted to read the article.

Judging from the columns of stuff which Reuter sent through to Hongkong concerning Mrs. Beesant's tribulations, somebody must be under the impression that Hongkong is in India.

If one of our compe. had had his way, the British Food Controller would have been described as the "Food Controller." Still, we need a gentleman with such a title to keep an eye on some of our war know-alls.

"Insurance Bill Up in House," says an American heading. We should like to see Kaiser Bill Down in the Dungeon.

"What shall be done with Rheims Cathedral in the burning question in France," says another American paper. But it'll be burnt out soon, if the Germans don't stop their shelling.

From an American advertisement:—"The new pianos we are selling have won by years and trials a reputation of distinct value to their purchasers." So new pianos are not always new, after all.

Congratulations to Mr. Dyer Ball on his not knowing anything about the suspension of the Gambling Ordinance. Such sweet ignorance is wasted in a place like Hongkong.

We saw an article the other day headed: "The Theory of Zigzagging." We believe Saturday night is the usual time for the practice of it.

We notice that some of Hongkong's boys are becoming more "doggy" than ever. Perhaps it's the influence of the forthcoming Dog Show.

Reuter informs us that one of the raiding Zeppelins was "hit somewhere in the Province." It reminds us of the gentlemen who were "kicked on the staircase."

"Ladies Must Live" is the title of a new novel just published. Yes, we suppose they must, but from what some Hongkong babies tell us, they make it a pretty expensive business.

The writer of a ladies' page in an American paper, commenting on the joy of mothers singing to their babies while bathing them, says:—"I know two grown men who always sing as they dress in the mornings." This she attributes to the fact that their mothers sang to them. From what we've heard of Bathroom Skylarks, their mothers, poor old dears, must have been "some" singers.

YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let

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help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 80 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

"TIPPERARY."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Your yesterday's issue tells us that a Miss Jay, of America, has been using the reputed composer of "Tipperary" for appropriating her tune composed in 1908. Quite likely: "right there" at any rate is indeed a long way from Erin, or London either.

But what about "Eileen Allan," composed before either the lady or her rival was born, and containing all that is worth anything in the hit?

It was too bad to turn it into a "boating song," just as it was too bad to change the haunting pathos of "John Anderson, my Jo" into the jig of "Johnnie Comes Marching Home." These musical (save the mark!) adaptations, conscious or unconscious, are very interesting, but ticklish subjects for courts of law.

Yours etc.

J. K. M.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917.

TOO LITTLE.

European Who Wanted a Cheap Ride.

Mr. William McGrann, of 17, Leighton Hill Road, charged a ricksha coolie before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with demanding more than the legal fare, and also with being abusive.

Inspector Sim stated that it appeared that the complainant engaged the ricksha at Ice House Street and rode to his residence, opposite the Craigflower Club, paying ten cents as the fare. The defendant refused to accept it and followed the complainant, abusing him. Eventually the complainant handed the man over to a lunk.

The coolie pleaded not guilty and stated that the complainant wanted him to go very fast and he did so. He asked for something for his extra work. The complainant struck him when he asked for more.

Mr. McGrann went into the witness box and stated the facts, adding that he had frequently made the same journey and had always paid ten cents.

His Worship stated that he was of the opinion that the complainant should have paid at least fifteen cents for the journey. The defendant would be discharged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th October, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Oak and teak hatstands, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables and flower stands, teak desk, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc. Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electric plate ware, cutlery glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, box couch, toilet crockery etc., etc.

Also 1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard.

On view from Saturday the 27th inst. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

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TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, commencing at 3.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 24th October, 1917.

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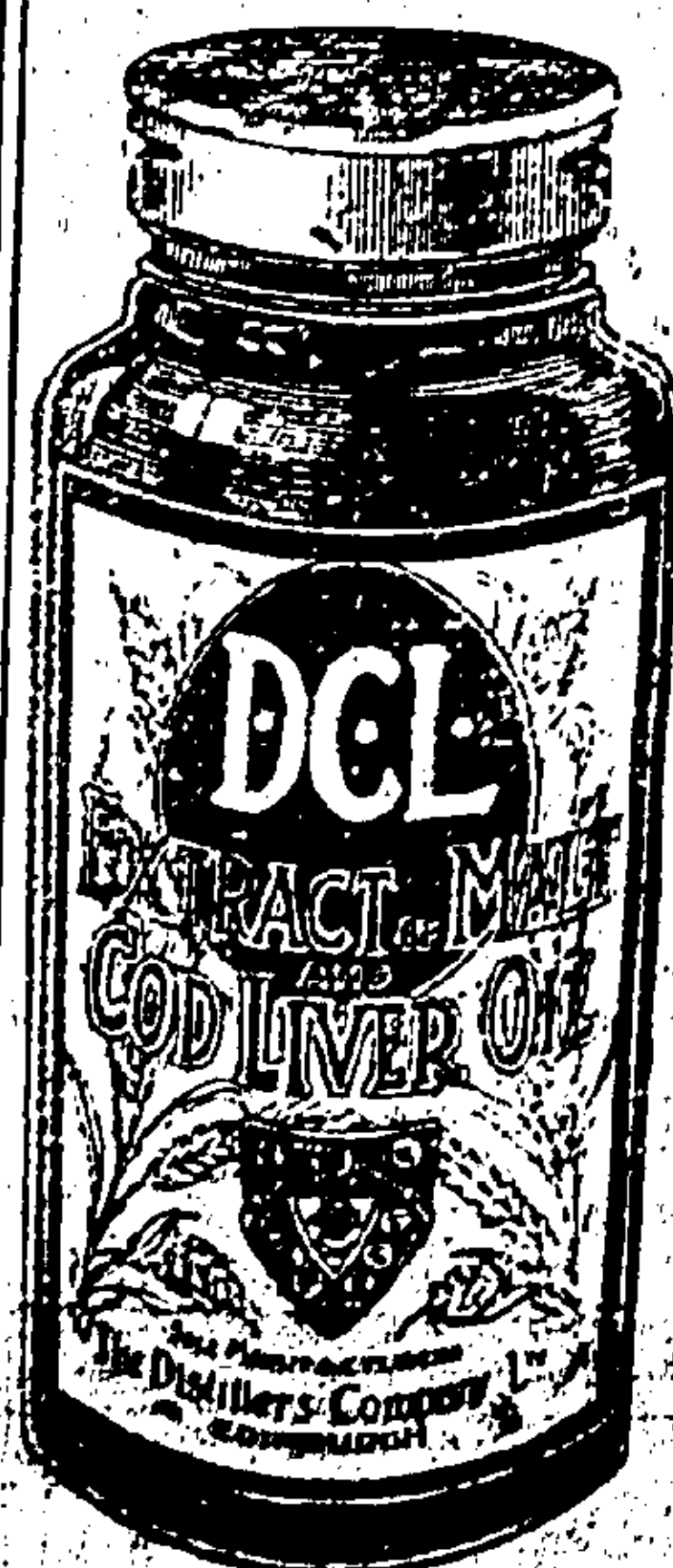
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	\$Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12.500 THURS., 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	\$Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21.000 SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21.000 WED., 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	\$Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12.500 THURS., 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

British Steamer on Fire.

A British steamship of 7,600 tons gross, bound from North America port for South Africa, put into New York recently with a fire in her coal bunkers which endangered the lives of the passengers and crew. Among the fifty-one first-cabin passengers are many American missionaries. All are safe. The vessel's call for help sent out by wireless telegraphy was heard by land stations and measures were taken by the authorities to render all possible aid. In the meantime the crew fought the flames and succeeded in bringing the ship into the harbour.

American Seamen Destitute.

An Atlantic Port, September 6. A. How nearly 100 American seamen, destitute victims of submarine sinkings, are "on the beach" near Amsterdam, Holland, making a living the best way they can and waiting for opportunities to ship for home. was told here to-day by Mr. James Potter, of Malden, Mass., who was a member of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Kongali which was sunk by a submarine twenty miles off the Dutch coast last spring. Mr. Potter says he had to wait three months to get passage back to the United States, because of the demoralisation of Dutch shipping.

German Shipyards Threatened With Strikes.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express" telegraphed on August 23. A general strike was declared to-day in all the munition factories in Cologne, where 90,000 workpeople of both sexes are employed. Three days ago the workers held a meeting in Cologne, and unanimously demanded an increase of wages to compensate for the dearth and scarcity of food. The military authorities refused the demand and by telegram the same day, and the employees at once resolved to cease work. At Hamburg on Tuesday there was an important meeting of representatives of the German shipyard workers, and a resolution demanding more pay and shorter hours was carried with acclamation, and was accompanied by a definite threat to strike if the demands were not conceded. The representative of the Hamburg shipyard dock, and wharf labourers, in stating the men's demand, said: "Our Emperor was here two days ago. He inspected the yards, expressed his satisfaction at everything he saw, and decorated a number of people with the Iron Cross. That is all very nice, but it is not what we want. We want more money, and more human treatment. Iron Crosses were all very well at the beginning of the war, but what we need now is more food and more leisure, and unless we get both we shall stop working, cost what it may." The speech was cheered loudly, and if the men's requests are not complied with, work in all the shipyards from Emden to Danzig will soon be at a standstill.

Shipyards on the Delaware.

Work is in progress in the vicinity of Philadelphia that justifies the title "Clyde of America" being bestowed on the Delaware river, according to a telegram from the Quaker City. With the completion of additions being made to present shipyards, and the swinging into operation of two great new plants now under construction, the Delaware will lead the world as a ship-building centre. The biggest shipyard in the world is being built by the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation on a 900-acre site below Philadelphia. There by the beginning of 1918, 15,000 men will be at work night and day on 50 ships of from 5,000 to 7,500 tons each. As soon as these are launched another 50 will be begun. Interests controlled by Mr. W. Averell Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, have begun work on a new yard at Bristol, Pa., 23 miles above Philadelphia where ships to fill a Government order for 40 vessels of 9,000 tons each will be built. Meantime the established shipyards, already rushing to complete ships which have been commandeered by the Government have plans for enlargement which will vastly increase the capacity. A Washington report dated August 30 says contract for the construction of the Government-owned shipyards which to build fabricated steel merchant vessels had been completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Contracts will be signed at the same time for construction of about 20 ships the yard. The yard will cost \$3,000,000.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Not Abandoned in the West.

London, October 23. A message from Washington says Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in his weekly statement, says it is not expected that the Allied troops will enter their winter quarters or that the Flanders offensive has been abandoned through weather. Preparations have been proceeding for months with a view to enabling the Allies to overcome the natural obstacles. Mr. Baker declares that the Flanders attacks are seriously weakening the moral of the German troops and that the Biga attacks are ordered as an effort to bolster up the German people's morale, which threatens to result in another Cabinet crisis shortly. He believes that the Germans are not hopeful of stopping the Allies' offensive and that the German victories against Russia do not offset the Allies' operations in France.

IN THE RIGA GULF.

German Claims of Much Booty.

London, October 23. A German official message states:—The booty from Oesel, Moon and Dago Islands amounts to a hundred guns. We have captured twenty thousand prisoners.

Big Enemy Naval Losses.

London, October 23. A Russian naval communique states:—Enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland. In the recent operations in the Baltic Sea, the enemy, through mines, submarine attacks and gunfire, had two Dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats, a transport and numerous mine-sweepers put out of action, though their ultimate fate is unknown. We established definitely the loss of six enemy torpedo destroyers. We lost the battleship, Slava, and a large destroyer named the Grom. The fighting value of our other ships is unimpaired.

Land Operations Not Expected.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhonin, the new Chief of Staff, in an interview, said he was of opinion that the Germans had landed at Werdor in order to prevent an attack on the islands. He did not expect serious land operations before the spring.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Land.

Washington, October 23. A Russian wireless official message states:—Our detachments in several sectors of the Riga region occupied first line trenches which the enemy abandoned. Enemy destroyers shelled the coast six miles north of Werdor. The enemy attempted to land eight miles north of Werdor but did not succeed.

A RUSSIAN DISTILLERY FIRE.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a hundred and fifty persons perished in a fire at a distillery in the town of Khmelnik, in the Province of Podolia, which soldiers and peasants are pillaging.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Nikitine, Minister of the Interior, has appealed to the whole population to co-operate against anarchy.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 23. A French Eastern communique states:—Our artillery is continuing a destructive bombardment of enemy positions in the region of Dobruja and Vardar and north of Monastir. The course of operations is clearing up the ground in the vicinity of our new positions north-west of Pogradec. We have taken prisoner fifty Austrians.

COTTON RUMOUR IN AMERICA.

London, October 23. According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, cotton broke sharply on a rumour that the Government contemplated seizing a million bales of German cotton stored here, thus creating the impression that much cotton might be available. The rumour is discredited by trade interests. Later, prices reacted, assisted by unfavourable weather.

GERMAN SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES.

London, October 23. The Daily Mail says that New York Secret Service agents have seized half a million sterling's worth of copper, steel, oil and nickel stored on behalf of Germany. It is believed that the Government will shortly release for the Allies immense supplies of all kinds purchased during the first two years of war by German agents, including chemicals, steel, shells, leather, hides and a million bales of German cotton stored at various points, worth thirty million sterling.

HISTORIC CELEBRATION IN GREECE.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the anniversary of the Battle of Navarino was celebrated for the first time on record on Sunday. The British, French and Russian Ministers spoke at a demonstration which was attended by the King, M. Venizelos and other notabilities.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

Cabinet Resignation Tended.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Painleve has tendered the Cabinet's resignation. President Poincaré has declined to accept it in view of the Chamber's vote of confidence on October 19. He has begged M. Painleve to withdraw the resignation.

THE TEA SUPPLY.

London, October 23. In the House of Commons, replying to the suggestion that the shipment to Britain of tea in the hands of British merchants in China should be arranged, Mr. Wardle said that, in view of the tonnage situation, he would not undertake at present to authorize the import of foreign teas, but negotiations were at present proceeding regarding the future employment for the use of the Allies of the former German vessels interested in China. If the tonnage was thus materially relieved, the matter might be reconsidered.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IN MEMORY OF A GALLANT IRISHMAN.

London, October 23. An impressive memorial service was held at the grave of Major Willie Redmond yesterday in the grounds adjoining a picturesque nursery. The party included Major Wexford, High Sheriff of Dublin, Dr. Ashe, Secretary to the Redmond Memorial Fund, and parties of Allied and American officers.

A MUCH-RAIDED GERMAN TOWN.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that a Freiburg Delegate stated at the Weimburg Socialist Conference that French air raids had driven all the wealthy residents from Freiburg, leaving only the workers.

ADMIRAL BURNES'S APPOINTMENT.

London, October 23. Admiral Sir Cecil Burnes has been appointed to the Command of the East Coast of Scotland.

KAISER HOME AGAIN.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has returned to Potsdam. Herr Kasmann twice lengthily conferred with Count Osern at Vienna and then returned to Berlin.

"OUR DAY" RESULT.

London, October 23. A Million Sterling Secured. "Our Day" totals reached a million sterling, irrespective of street collections. The largest sums are arriving from Canada. Toronto has forwarded \$180,000.

America's Great Gift.

London, October 23. Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter expressing the most profound appreciation of the American Red Cross for its contribution of a million dollars to the British Red Cross. He says that the gift is characteristic of the generous and friendly heart of the American people and will further strengthen the real Anglo-American understanding created by the former's whole-hearted entry into the war for Liberty.

TRIAL OF GREEK EX-MINISTERS.

London, October 23. Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Chamber, after an all-night sitting and until noon next day, agreed that the following ex-Premiers and ex-Ministers be tried by High Court:—M. Skouloudis, Dragomiris, Rallis, Gouparis, Michalidakis, and Hatzacos, as well as General Ianakitis.

MORE BELGIAN COAST RAIDS.

London, October 23. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Sunday night dropped several bombs on Melle railway sidings, near Ghent. Our bombers yesterday afternoon attempted to raid St. Denis Western aerodrome, but owing to clouds they dropped bombs on Zeebrugge mole, hitting two small vessels. The bombs burst close to the aeroplane base. All our machines returned.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 23. An Italian official message states:—We drove back yesterday, with severe losses, strong Austro-german attacks on Mount Piana in Cadore. We reconquered this morning a portion of the entrenchment which the enemy temporarily occupied.

ENCOUNTERS WITH U-BOATS.

London, October 23. French balloons and aeroplanes in September had fifty-four encounters with submarines, of which nineteen were in the Channel, eighteen in the Atlantic, and seventeen in the Mediterranean. Sixteen merchantmen escaped from submarines by manoeuvring or fighting.

THE LOST CONVOY.

London, October 23. In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, who was cheered on his first appearance in the House, stated that Admiral Beatty would order a court martial into the loss of the convoy on October 19 as soon as the survivors were fit to attend. The naval enquiry mentioned yesterday would be held immediately and would deal with the general question of conveying, to which the Admiralty were unanimously drawing attention and which was now being reviewed owing to the loss of the convoy. Sir Eric emphasized that occasional isolated raids by surface craft could not invariably be prevented.

AMERICA'S POSITION IN THE WAR.

London, October 23. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria and had not ruptured relations with Bulgaria.

OUR IRISH POLICY.

Defended in the House Commons. London, October 23. Replying in the House of Commons to the motion of Mr. Redmond, cabled on October 19, Mr. Duke defended his Irish policy. He emphasized that the Sinn Féiners, who had endeavoured to stir up revolt, had been treated with unprecedented magnanimity. Dealing with the Irish Volunteers, he described them as a rebel force which had been steadily organizing throughout Ireland for months. He quoted the speech of the Sinn Féiner leader Devalera, the new member for East St. Clare, in which he said:—"We have arms and shall use them when the time comes. Be ready and you will be more successful than the last time. If anybody offers us a helping hand from France, America or Germany we shall take it." The helping hand held out at the time of the Irish rebellion was Germany's. The deportations from Ireland in February were necessary because the Government knew that a helping hand was being held out again. There were still men who persevered in their avowed determination to bring out the population of Ireland in such numbers and under such circumstances as to make the government of Ireland impossible. These were determined to create terrorism in the country in order to achieve their object. (Speech incomplete).

CANTON NEWS.

The Fighting Near Shek Lung.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 23rd instant as follows:—

It appears from a military report that the fighting between Canton and Waichow troops continued until late into the night. The Tachan has ordered another battalion to proceed thither with machine-guns and explosive shells.

[News received in the Colony this afternoon states that the Canton troops have recaptured Waichow.]

Mok King-yu, the Defence Commissioner at Swatow, is reported to have aided with the Waichow party and has requested the Tachan of Fukien to send an army to Swatow both for defensive and offensive purposes.

Although the fighting is not very far from Shek Lung, the Canton-Kowloon Railway service is not likely to be interrupted, owing to adequate measures of protection.

The Chief of the Arsenal has sent a description to the Tachan of his new invention designated the "electric explosive arrow." He claims that the arrow has a range of about three li, that it is eight feet in length and four inches in diameter, and that when the battery absorbs a sufficient quantity of air it will ignite the explosive and do damage over a radius of forty feet.

THEATRICALS.

Bandman's New Comedy Company.

News has been received by Messrs. Moutrie and Company to the effect that the new Bandman Comedy Company may be expected here in the spring, with all the latest London successes. The plays to be brought out include:—"Romance," "General Post," "London Pride," "Three Weeks," the much-discussed sex play "Damaged Goods," "Daddy Longlegs," "Hobson's Choice," "The Bittern," "Her Husband's Wife," etc. The Company will also in all probability bring out Jerome K. Jerome's latest play, "Cook," which is now running in London, as well as another strong play entitled "The Three Daughters of Mons. Dupont."

"The Camoes" are still enjoying a most successful season at the Victoria Theatre, and last night they again played to a most appreciative audience. There is to be a complete change of programmes to-night, details of which will be found in our advertising columns.

UNION CHURCH GUILD.

In connection with the above guild, the following fixtures, so far, have been made:—October 31. "The Land of Lloyd George." Lantern Lecture, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. November 14. "Thirty Thousand Miles in China." Lantern Lecture, Dr. O. K. Edmunds of Canton.

November 28. "Scott's Novels." Professor Wright. December 12. "Tennyson," with Selections, Mrs. Macdonald. December 19. "Social Evening." The meetings begin at 9 p.m. prompt, and are open to all friends.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund. Subscriptions already acknowledged £20 \$13,228.44 Collected by Miss A. Graham 5.00 Total £20 and \$13,228.44

Smuggled Wine.

A case of smuggling Chinese wine into the Colony, and thus escaping the paying of duty, was before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning. The defendant was arrested carrying a basket which appeared to contain only vegetables, but which, upon examination, was found to contain also a kerosene tin full of wine. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

HONGKONG BEEF SHORTAGE.

Due to Anthrax in China.

The Sanitary Department announces that owing to the existence of anthrax in some portions of the interior of China, restrictions have been placed on the importation of cattle into Hongkong.

The Department adds that this will result in a shortage of beef in the Colony.

GERMANY'S THREATENED COAL FAMINE.

Evidence accumulates, says an American contemporary, that the Central Powers are threatened with a severe coal famine. It is known that even last winter the fuel scarcity was acute. On account of it, Berlin schools were forced to close for over a month; street lighting, heating in homes and public places of assembly, were cut down to the point of actual hardship. In Vienna the street-car service had to be greatly curtailed. There was practically no heat in the homes or hotels. At one time the authorities feared they would have to shut down the municipal lighting plant altogether. In Bulgaria and Turkey coal was driven up to \$250 a ton. The water-works of Constantinople could not supply the whole city daily because there was not enough coal with which to run the pumps. The coal supply dribbled in from day to day over the Balkan line from Germany. If this was the situation last winter, the fuel famine will be worse this winter. The important thing in this connection is that the coal famine in Germany constitutes an important symptom indicative of a disease, which the Allies hope is eventually going to bring about her breakdown—exhaustion of manufacturing power. If Germany has to suffer fuel scarcity, it is not because she has not coal enough underground in her mines, but because she no longer has the men to mine and transport it to the places where it is so much needed.

REACTION IN GERMANY.

Anger over President Wilson's Note.

Copenhagen, September 8.—A well-defined movement is manifesting itself in Germany, combining a protest against the attitude of the Reichstag majority in adopting the peace resolution with expressions of indignation at the references in President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict to internal conditions in that country. Business organizations in various parts of Germany show signs of careful nurture and acceleration of the movement from some central force, which is perhaps not far removed from the interests now controlling the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, the main protagonist of the movement.

This situation should be considered in connection with the campaign now being made in the conservative press of over-throw of the Reichstag's decision. How far these newspapers are in earnest in suggesting dissolution of the Reichstag is difficult to determine. They certainly do not desire it unless the Government will use the election machinery, in connection with press propaganda, in favour of annexationist candidates in the campaign.

The Chamber of Commerce of Elbing is the latest commercial organisation to join those of Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubek in protests against peace without annexations, and the note of President Wilson. The municipal authorities of Halle have issued a protest against Mr. Wilson, declaring that he insulted the German people gravely and shamefully in his reply to the Pope. Only a few newspapers thus far have printed the reports from Washington stating that the American note did not necessarily mean that the elimination of the Hohenzollerns was regarded as essential to peace.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Most people like mushrooms, but cases such as that of a Polish farmer who died a few weeks ago from eating a poisonous variety keep many from indulging their taste, especially in writers. There are no general rules to enable the unscientific to distinguish between excellent and poisonous species. In "British Fungi" M. C. Cooke declares that all mushrooms should be prepared for the table as soon as possible after being gathered, and that when cooked with plenty of salt "even poisonous fungi, and those of a active character," have been eaten with safety. Henri Fabre, the great French entomologist, tells us how this is done daily with perfect safety by the Provencal peasants. During the thirty years he lived at Sérignan he never heard of one case of mushroom poisoning, yet he saw "things fit to make myological experts stand aghast." When he remonstrated with one man for collecting the dangerous purple boletus, the peasant stared in astonishment and exclaimed: "That's poison! The wolf's bread! What an ideal! It is beef marrow, sir—regular beef marrow." In the baskets of these peasants, among other highly dangerous mushrooms, were also the ringed agaric, Boletus Satanas, the belted milk mushroom (Lactarius zonarius), and the smooth-headed amanita—"whose poisonous smell and soapy after-taste should lead to suspicion of this ivory dome."

Answering the question of how accidents are avoided under such circumstances, Fabre explains: "In my village and for a long way around the rule is to blanch the mushrooms; that is to say, to bring them to the boil in water with a little salt in it. A few rinsings in cold water concludes the treatment. They are then prepared in whatever manner one pleases. In this way what might at first be dangerous becomes harmless, because the preliminary boiling and rinsing have removed the noxious elements. My personal experience confirms the efficacy of this rustic method." Finally, Fabre asserts that although such a system of cookery may appear "fit for savages," there is "no loss of succulence and hardly any of flavour. Moreover, they become much more digestible, which is a most important condition in a dish generally so heavy for the stomach."

How far-reaching is the effect of the submarine campaign is again brought out by a sensational statement of Mr. Hughes in the Australian Parliament, says a New York paper. In an impassioned appeal to Australians to arouse themselves and carry out their shipbuilding programme with the utmost dispatch, Mr. Hughes declared that it had not been for the recent purchase by Great Britain of the Australian wool clip of the coming season the financial condition of the Commonwealth would have "bordered upon the impossible." He also stated that, although the British Government had pledged itself to "lift" 600,000 bushels of wheat a month, not one bushel was shipped during the month of June because of the lack of tonnage. "I feel sure," he said, "that if I were to speak for fifty years nothing that I could say could conjure up a picture more serious than that. Some of the channels for the disposal of Australian products are wholly closed." He added that the submarine campaign was not only sinking British ships, but that it was deterring neutral shipping from entering Australian ports; and again emphasized the fact that he was bringing out these points solely in order that Australia might realize how gravely the war was affecting her and how necessary it was that she should begin at once the building of standardized ships.

Red Cross Subscription. A subscription of \$55.10 made on the s.s. Aki Maru by passengers on the trip between Townsville and Manila has been received from Hongkong, to the H.B.M. Consul-General, Townsville, for credit of the British Red Cross Fund in that port.

